THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Number from the beginning, 749: No. 19 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Saturday, October 11, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School, taught by the Subscriber and his Lady, will, Divine Providence permitting, commence on the *first Monday in November next.*

The session will be of five months, and the terms of Tuition, per session, as follows:

For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking, - - $4 00

For the above, with English Grammar, Parsing, Dictation, Composition, Geography, History, and needle-work, - - 8 00

For ditto, with Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy—Astronomy, with use of the Globes—Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, the French Language, Drawing, and Painting, - - - - - - 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in the most respectable families, at $1 25 per week.

☞ The house of the Subscriber is situated close to Bethany Church, 6¼ miles from Statesville, on the road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.

Iredell County, Sept. 27, 1834. 4t

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE,

His Residence in Lincoln County,

Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land,

On which is a fine

Brick Building,

constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

SALISBURY *Female Seminary.*

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, $20—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,

Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale,

A Good Tract of Land,

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good

Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin,

together with a new unfinished

FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

☞ The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

September 20, 1834. 3m*

Poetic Recess

"Thy strains, O Percy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky:
"O'er thee the wr ed so victory sne, sails,
"And time assails thy fe biest works in vain"

A BRIDAL SCENE.

Young Beauty at the Altar! Ye may go
And rifle earth of all its loveliness,
And of all things created, hither bring
The rosiest and richest—but, alas!
The world is all too poor to rival this!

Ye can summon nothing from the place of dreams,
—That orient realm of fancy—that can cope,
In all its passionate devotedness,
With this chaste, silent picture of the heart!
Youth, bud-encircled youth, and purity,
Yielding its bloom and fragrance up—in tears!

LINES TO A MOTHER.

I saw a dew-drop on a flower,
At dawn of earliest day;
The sunbeams came on field and bower,
And melted it away.

And thus thy smiling one was here,
Till angels saw its charms;
When strait descending to our sphere,
They took it to their arms.

I saw a rose-bud opening fair,
In beauty's loveliest dyes;
A zephyr came its sweets to bear
In fragrance to the skies.

And thus thy blooming cherub smiled,
To earth a moment given;
Till virtue claim'd her favorite child,
And took it up to heaven.

I saw a rainbow sweetly bent
O'er mountain, hill, and plain;
It fled—I knew not where it went—
But soon it came again.

And thus shall friendship's sundered ties
With joy again unite;
And love advance, in kindlier skies,
To more refined delight. [*N. Y. Mir.*

VARIETY.

LETTER OF SIR JAMES M'INTOSH ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

The following letter is copied from the Introduction of Sir James M'Intosh's "History of the Revolution in England," a work recently published in London. It was addressed to Dr. Parr in 1797. As a monument of the worth and influence of an excellent woman, of his affection for her and respect for her memory, and as a declaration of the religious views of a distinguished and philosophical writer, at the period when, it appears, he was but just commencing to cherish the hopes of a Christian, it is a highly interesting paper.

"I use the first moment of composure to return my thanks to you for having thought of me in my affliction. It was impossible for you to know the bitterness of that affliction; for I, myself, scarce knew the greatness of my calamity till it had fallen upon me; nor did I know the acuteness of my own feelings till they had been subjected to this trial. Alas! it is only now that I feel the value of what I have lost. In this state of deep but quiet melancholy, which has succeeded to the first violent agitations of sorrow, my greatest pleasure is to look back with gratitude and pious affection on the memory of my beloved wife; and my chief consolation is the soothing remembrance of her virtues. Allow me, in justice to her memory, to tell you what she was and what I owed her. I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth, and might have formed a connexion in which a short-lived passion would have been followed by repentance and disgust; but I found an intelligent companion, a tender friend, a prudent monitress; the most faithful of wives, and as dear a mother as ever children had the misfortune to lose.—Had I married a woman who was easy or giddy enough to have been infected by my imprudence, or who had rudely and harshly attempted to correct it, I should, in either case, have been irretrievably ruined: a fortune in either case would with my habits have been only a shorter cut to destruction. But I met a woman who, by the tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them, and rescued me from the dominions of a degrading and ruinous vice. She became prudent from affection; and, though of the most generous nature, she was taught economy and frugality by her love to me. During the most critical period of my life, she preserved order in my affairs, from the care of which she relieved me; she gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me; and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness and imprudence. To her I owe that I am not a ruined outcast; to her whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest, she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment,—for which I but too often gave just cause (would to God that I could recall these moments!) she had no sullenness or acrimony; her feelings were warm and impetuous, but she was placable, tender, and constant: she united the most attentive prudence with the most generous and guileless nature, with a spirit that disclaimed the shadow of meanness, and with the kindest and most honest heart. Such was she whom I have lost; and I have lost her when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years of struggle and distress had bound us fast together, and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! (the choice of my youth and the partner of my misfortunes) at a moment when I had the prospect of her shareing my better days. This, my dear Sir, is a calamity which the prosperity of the world cannot repair. To expect that any thing on this side of the grave can make it up, would be a vain and delusive expectation. If I had lost the giddy and thoughtless companion of prosperity, the world could easily repair the loss; but I have lost the faithful and tender partner of my misfortunes; and my only consolation is in the Being under whose severe but paternal chastisement I am cut down to the ground. The philosophy which I have learned only teaches me that virtue and friendship are the greatest of human blessings, and that their loss is irreparable. It aggravates my calamity instead of consoling me under it. My wounded heart seeks another consolation; governed by these feelings, which have, in every age of the world, actuated the human mind, I seek relief and I find it in the soothing hope and the consolitary opinion that a benevolent wisdom inflicts the chastisement, as well as bestows the enjoyments of human life; that superintending goodness will one day enlighten the darkness which surrounds our nature, and hangs over our prospects; that this dreary and wretched life is not the whole of man; that an animal so sagacious and provident, and capable of such proficiency in science and virtue, is not like the beasts that perish; that there is a dwelling place prepared for the spirits of the just; and that the ways of God will yet be vindicated to man. The sentiments of religion which were implanted in my mind in my early youth, and which were revived by the awful scenes which I have seen passing before my eyes in the world, are, I trust, deeply rooted in my heart by this great calamity. I shall not offend your rational piety by saying that modes and opinions appear to me matter of secondary importance; but I can sincerely declare that Christianity, in its genuine purity and spirit, appears to me the most amiable and venerable of all forms in which the homage of man has ever been offered to the Author of his being. These sentiments have served somewhat to tranquillize me since I have been in this place (which is at present solitary enough for the sake of my spirits,) and will, I trust, soon enable me to resume my exertions in active life which I owe to the hapless children of my dearest Catharine, and which I am fully sensible will be a truer performance of the sacred duty which I owe to her memory, than vain barren lamentation. You will not [illegible] ment of my mind in thinking of those honors which are due to the memory of her whom I have lost. I have given direction for a marble table on which it is my wish to inscribe a humble testimonial of her virtues; but I am undecided in opinion whether the inscription shall be in Latin or in English. Will you, my dear sir, send me a sketch of a Latin inscription? It is a thing of great moment in the hour of my affliction, and I hope you will not refuse to aid me in this labor of love. If I fix on the English I shall send it to you for correction.—The topics are so obvious, that I need not suggest them: her faithful and tender discharge of the duties of a wife and a mother, my afflictions, the irreparable loss of her orphans; these are the topics, with a solemn coloring of religion given to the whole. I cannot suppress my desire to expatiate on her worth, at greater length than may, perhaps, be consistent with the severe simplicity of a classical inscription; yet my feelings are too sincere to relish any thing rhetorical or ostentatious."

MAN'S AFFECTIONS, AND WOMAN'S LOVE.

How widely different in their demonstration and effect are a man's affections and a woman's love! With the one, passion is but a bright scene in the drama of existence; with the other, it is the plot, the interest, the drama itself. "Love," says a lively French author, "is but an episode in the history of a man's life,"—pity it is that it should be so; for it is inscribed on every page in the heart-record of a woman; it is the spirit which pervades every line. When a female loves, her affection is absorbing, devoted, and exclusive; she "lives, and moves, and has her being," but in one presence: gaiety loses its charms, fashion's spell ceases to be talismanic, she has no aim, no interest, save one—less than this suffices not to her generous, her self-sacrificing spirit.

Different, far different, the effect of the same passion on a man; the very consciousness of being beloved makes him insensibly whimsical, arbitrary, and vain; he is happy beside his mistress, but he is also happy elsewhere: he can find pleasure in a ball-room or a hunting-field—and not unfrequently prefers incurring the risk of spraining his ancle in the one, or breaking his neck at the other, to spending those hours in gentleness and love, beside the chosen one of his heart. It is true he tells her, with a bland smile and a fond tone, that he owes it to the world to mingle sometimes in its amusements; but would he admit the plea were the case reversed? Surely not—he would then discover that this clinging to the world's ways betokened coldness, indifference, and neglect. He becomes whimsical and fastidious in his ideas of dress, of manner, and of sentiment; and he does so to try how far his whims will regulate the bearing of his mistress; he sees his opinions and tastes rigidly complied with—for all things are as air in the balance with a woman when she loves—and he necessarily becomes vain of his own power. With him, love is a proud feeling; he is looked up to for applause, clung to for support—with her it is exactly the reverse. she is loved the more for her helplessness, her timidity and her weakness: in his love there is encouragement; in hers, confidence and admiration; and thus their feelings towards each other are as distinct as though each were inspired by a different passion.

A man may love, and be deceived—and depart, and forget, and love again: but woman's heart never enshrines two idols; like the gumcistus, it knows but one sunrise of beauty. No woman ever becomes a systematic coquette until the red-hot iron of falsehood, or the icy bolt of neglect, has first passed over her own heart, and seared all its finer sympathies; it is folly to talk of a female who is a coquette by nature: do we ever meet with a mathematician by nature, or a born linguist? The heart, ere it hath studied its part in the lessons of the world, hath but one form—speaks but one language. Man is a coquette by habit, by education, and above all, by fashion—coquetry in him is called by a gentler and a fonder name—usage dumonde—gallantry—or, at best, he is smiled upon with indulgent admiration as "a sad flirt," or, "an incorrigible dangler." And yet, what is the sad flirt, or the incorrigible dangler, but a male coquette? a trader in false vows, and lip-deep professions—a trifler with hope, peace, and affection? Does he not know well, too well, that manner more than matter wins the heart of woman? Has he to learn that his low tones and soft glances awaken feelings in her breast, which a more indifferent accent and a colder look would have failed to create? No—he is aware of all this: and this man of gallantry; this courtly mannerist, is a speculative mental-gladiator—a sentimental heart-felon, from whom there is no escape, and to whose venom there is no antidote. But once let a woman establish the same cold, calculating, spirit-war, she is directly denounced as a coquette—and every man who approaches her is as safe as though he were cased in a coat of mail.

It is an unequal venture at the best; for man's love is all sunshine, but many a cloud passes over the horizon of a woman's heart—*his* dream of passion is bowery and beautiful, but many a serpent is hidden beneath the rose of *her* ideal Eden.

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

To him it is the plaything of joy and youth: but hers is a deeper, a more enduring love; it is the solace of days of sorrow, of age, and of hopelessness; like the parasite which clings around the tottering column, it lends a beauty even to ruin, and delays the utter devastation which it helps so gracefully to hide. Sever the ivy at the root, and its branches will still cling, and germ, and flourish; meet type, even in this, of the love of woman—rob her of home, of country, of all which once made the charm of her existence, and while one bond yet links her to the object of her young affection, she will live on faithfully and fondly to the last.

On the Mysteries and Illusion.

I shall relieve my readers from this abstraction of thought, by relating a Jewish tradition concerning Moses, which seems to be a kind of parable illustrating what I have last mentioned. That great prophet, it is said, was called up into the mountain by the voice of God, when, in a conference with the Supreme Being, he was permitted to ask Him some questions concerning His administration of the Universe. In the midst of this divine colloquy, he was commanded to look down on the plain below. At the foot of the mountain there issued out a clear spring of water, at which a soldier alighted from his horse to drink. He was no sooner gone than a little boy came to the place, and finding a purse of gold which the soldier had dropped, took it up and went away. Immediately after this came an infirm old man, weary with age and travelling, he quenched his thirst and sat down to rest himself beside the spring. The soldier missing his purse, returned to seek it, and demands it of the old man, who affirms he had not seen it, and appeals to heaven to attest his innocence.—The soldier not believing his protestations, kills him. Moses fell on his face with horror and amazement, when the Divine voice thus prevents his expostulations:—"Be not surprised Moses, nor ask why the Judge of all the earth has suffered this. The child is the occasion of the old man's death, but know thou that the old man was the murderer of the child's father."—*Ed. Chris.*

THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffee house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd-looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around him with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this, the grave-looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spoke. "I arrive, (said he) thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive." The Englishman, whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, "Did you wish to speak to me, sir?" "I speak, (replied the stranger) thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak, they speak." "How is this, (said the Englishman) do you mean to insult me?" The other replied, "I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult." "This is too much, (said the Englishman) I will have satisfaction: if you have any spirit with your rudeness, come along with me." To this defiance the imperturbable stranger replied, "I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come;" and hereupon he arose with great coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily despatched. They went into a neighboring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, "Now, sir, you must fight me." "I fight," replied the other, drawing his sword, "thou fightest, he fights, we fight,"—here he made a thrust—"you fight, they," and here he disarmed his adversary. "Well, (said the Englishman) you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied." "I am satisfied," said the original, sheathing his sword, "thou art satisfied, he is satisfied, you are satisfied, they are satisfied." "I am glad every one is satisfied, (said the Englishman) but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so." The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. "I am a Dutchman, (said he) and am learning your language: I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do. I don't like to have my plans broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you this before." The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them. "I will dine, (said he) thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine, you will dine, they will dine, we will dine altogether." This they accordingly did; and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance.

OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

Would we be struck with admiration and astonishment at beholding a superior created intelligence tossing a mountain into the sea? What strong emotions of reverence and awe, then, ought to pervade our minds, when we behold the Almighty every moment producing effects infinitely more powerful and astonishing! What would be our astonishment were we to behold, from a distance, a globe as large as the earth tossed from the hand of Omnipotence, and flying at the rate of a thousand miles a minute? Yet this is nothing more than what is every day produced by the unceasing energies of that Power which first called us into existence. The impulse which was first given to the earth at its creation is still continued, by which it is carried round every day from west to east, along with its vast population, and at the same time impelled forward through the regions of space at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles an hour. Nor is this among the most wonderful effects of divine power: it is only one comparatively small specimen of that omnipotent energy which resides in the Eternal mind. When we lift our eyes towards the sky, we behold bodies a thousand times larger than this world of ours, impelled with similar velocities through the mighty expanse of the universe. We behold the planary globes wheeling their rapid courses around the sun, with unremitting velocity—the comets returning from their long excursions in the distant regions of space, and flying towards the centre of our system with a velocity of hundreds of thousands of miles an hour—the sun himself impelled towards some distant region of space, and carrying along with him all his attendant planets—and, in a word, we have the of the universe, which are more numerous than language can express—are in rapid and incessant motion around the throne of the Eternal, carrying forward the grand designs of infinite wisdom which they are destined to accomplish.—*Dr. Dick.*

THE BARBER AND THE SHEEP'S HEAD.

A barber in a neighboring town, who happened unfortunately to be yoked with a helpmate addicted to taste the "barley-bree," which propensity she indulges, in spite of all that poor Strap can do, one Sunday lately went to church, as he, good man, regularly does, leaving his spouse to manage the cooking of a pot of sheep's head broth, a favorite dish of his. During his absence two worthies came into the house on a visit, and had a *crack* with the good wife; they were not long scenting the savory morsel in the pot, and evinced a violent inclination to be better acquainted with its contents. Knowing the good wife's taste in liquor, they proposed a dram, which she, blithe as a linty, volunteered to go for. No sooner was she gone than her two guests emptied the pot of the sheep's head, and, with a remorseless appetite, proceeded to devour it. After having satisfied their hunger, they bethought themselves how they might conceal ther depredation, and seeing one of the barber's blocks, seized upon it and plunged it into the pot.

The barber's rib returned with her precious commodity, and the "water of life" was speedily discussed by the trio; the two visitors then took their departure, before the barber came from sermon. He, worthy soul, arrived as hungry as a hawk, and rubbing his hands with glee at the thoughts of the good dinner that awaited him, took a fork to examine what state the head was in; failing to fix his weapon in it at the first dab, he repeated his stroke with more energy, but with similar success; not a little astounded at this phenomenon, our man of suds made a desperate effort, and succeeded in fixing the fork. But who can depict the wonder and astonishment of our shaver, when, instead of his favorite sheep's head, one of his own blocks met his view! Scarcely believing his eyes, he gazed at the block, almost petrified at the metamorphosis. His spouse, upon whom the spirits had began to show its effects, was hardly less astonished; but failed in convincing her husband of the exchange. He, in a paroxysm of rage, flung the block at her head with such full intent, that had her skull not been of a comfortable thickness, it would have produced fatal consequences. However, as it was, a bump has been raised, which we believe, without the above explanation, would puzzle all the phrenologists in Kilmarnock, and these are not few, to define.

Valuable Machine.—Mr. Aaron Lassyre, of Wilmington, N. C., has in operation a planing machine, which is capable of turning out twenty thousand feet of boards per day, completely planed, tongued and groved; superior to those worked by hand, on account of their exactness—a man being capable of laying a much larger quantity of flooring than that prepared in the ordinary manner.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

[We have seen one of [illegible] machines in operation, and of all the labor-[illegible] present ingenious age, it strikes us as one of the most valuable, and at the same time most simple. It may be useful to some of our readers to state that a neighbour of ours purchased the right of establishing a certain number of these machines in Virginia, and would be glad to sell the right on very moderate terms.—*N. Intelligencer.*]

PROGRESS OF REASON.

From the United States Telegraph.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

We are glad to see a more friendly tone assumed by the northern press towards us of the South, who have differed from them on some important points of policy. Now that the heat of the controversy is over, and that they can look at what is passing and what has passed with an eye less prejudiced by opinions of interest, they are beginning to see with a clearer vision. Better feelings prevail, and they are beginning really to think, as the Boston Sentinel expresses it, "that the intentions of both parties (Nullifiers and Nationals) are correct and honest." Much is gained when the North thinks thus. All we want is for them to think and judge candidly of our acts and of our principles; and we fear not but that all the party outcry that has been, that we want to dissolve the Union, will vanish into air, and the people will see that we truly value the Union, and that we show this when we earnestly contend for measures and principles, without which we sincerely fear the Union will not be of long duration.

We do think that the people of the North must acknowledge that their press has a much more patriotic appearance with such sentiments in their columns, than when they are filled with denunciations of a large section of the States as seeking a dissolution of the Union.

It certainly would have no small effect in turning away the thoughts of any, if there were any so ignorant of their true interest, as to wish a dissolution of the Union.

It was but the other day that we re-published, from the Boston Courier, an article avowing sentiments that it gave us very great pleasure to see in that quarter. To-day we publish an article from the Boston Sentinel, an article on State Rights, which exhibits a feeling that ought to be encouraged.

STATE RIGHTS.

Many of the leading Southern papers, and particularly those of South Carolina, are continually discussing the principles of "State Rights," and waging a paper warfare against those who do not take part with them in the contest. Now we apprehend that this is all a controversy about words; and nothing else,—*vox et prætrea nihil*. As to real practical State Rights, the Southern States are not peculiar in sustaining them. There are no people more devoted to them than the people of the Northern States. Let any one State Right be violated, and the north would be roused at once against the aggression. It is, then, a mere difference of opinion as to what constitutes a breach of State Rights. The Carolina doctrine is, that the National Government has no right to impose duties on foreign importations for the protection of domestic industry. The people of the northern, the middle, and the western States, think differently, and are willing to sustain the Government in the same enactment of such duties. In short, what a large portion of the southern people hold to be a violation of State Rights; a large portion of the rest of the Union consider no violation of any right at all, but the mere discharge of a constitutional duty of Congress: It is then an abuse of terms, to pretend that the [illegible] of the State Rights. All that can be said is, that the Carolinians are strenuous in support of what they deem true State Rights, and their opponents are equally determined to sustain their own construction of these principles. It is a mere difference of opinion as to terms and principles, on points, concerning which honest and intelligent men may differ in construction.

Let us take it for granted that the motives and intentions of both parties are correct and honest, but that they disagree only in matters of opinion. Under these circumstances, all questions ought to be settled by the competent judical authorities. In the meantime, let honest men of both parties unite in opposition to an administration that has set the laws and the Constitution at open defiance: an administration that has seized upon the whole public money of the nation, and assigned its custody and temporary use and benefit to partizan agents: an administration that has converted the post office into a vast machine for electioneering purposes, and thereby squandered away hundreds of thousands of dollars upon unprincipled partizans. Let all high-minded and intelligent men leave off quarrelling about constitution subtleties and imaginary grievances, and exert all their energies in resisting the obvious aggression of a partizan government, and the country will soon settle down in harmony and general prosperity.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

Mr. Editor: Will you permit me, through the columns of the Gazette, briefly to state a few principles of the State Rights Party, whose objects and views as a party appear to be misunderstood by yourself and some of your correspondents.

The first grand leading object—the polar star of this party, to whose patriotism a just tribute is at least beginning to be paid—is *to prevent a case of what is called* Nullification *from ever again arising to disturb the harmony of the Union.* This we propose to do, not by exciting resistance and then putting it down *by force:* but we think that we have hit upon a much more effectual way, not original with us indeed, but lying at the very foundation of our Federal compact—and which alone can perpetuate our Union; we mean by compromise, conciliation, and a strict construction of the Constitution. If the Federal Congress keep within its prescribed limits—exercise no doubtful powers—powers not expressly delegated—there will be no reason to despair of the Republic. But upon the part of construction upon the illimitable ocean beyond, and launch forth upon its boisterous surface without chart or compass, and a man need be neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foretell that the ship of state will be soon wrecked. With such a principle of administering the Federal Government, the Union will not last twenty years longer.

You appear to think that a strict construction would render the Government too weak. Have you never thought, sir, upon considering our political history, that every assumption of power not [illegible] within the letter of the compact has resulted [illegible] in weakening the Government? Have you never thought that the true [illegible] of the Union consists in the affection and [illegible] of all its members? Have you never reflected upon the truth and reasonableness of the [illegible] memorable words of Vice-President Clinton, delivered in the Senate of the United States? "In the course of a long life," said he, "I have [illegible] that government is apt to be strengthened by an assumption of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic execution of those which are incontestible: the former never fails to produce suspicion and distrust, whilst the latter inspires respect and confidence."

As a matter of fact simply, nullification exists.—Whether it be a rightful remedy, or not, is another and different question. There is scarcely a State of the Union which has not, by its Legislature going a step beyond even the doctrines of South Carolina, arrested the execution of Federal acts on the ground of their unconstitutionality. The great question is, what limits shall be put upon it, and how shall we hinder its occurrence?

Our doctrine is not that a State Legislature has any right to interfere, except to petition and to protest. It belongs only to the People of the State to exercise this high act of Sovereign Authority. The Legislature, therefore, cannot precipitate the State into such a contest: but when such a "palpable, dangerous, and deliberate" violation of the compact occurs as to arouse the people to action—to induce them to throw off their natural *vis inertiæ*, they possess it.

The people of a State bound together by the social compact, forming a moral person, have constituted two attorneys to exercise their inherent sovereign powers. One invested with general authority—the State Government. The other with special powers, to wit—the Federal Government. Should the latter go beyond the prescribed limits, its acts are invalid: but it only belongs to the principal to disaffirm them, which we contend to be the people of each State, and not the State Government.

Great danger is apprehended from the abuse of this power. But this danger must always exist some where. For my own part, (it is true I am a Whig,) I would much rather see it reside with those who have parted with most of their powers, and who pay to support the exercise of them, than with those who possess the powers and who receive and batten on the money.

In short, we think the General Government ought to consult the interests, not of an absolute majority, but, as far as possible, of all the parts: And we are for putting such checks upon the majority, as will prevent them from "riding rough shod over the minority," as they have been too often disposed to do.

Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for one word more. We see too much reason to fear that the present excitement may end in a change of men merely, and not (the higher object at which we aim,) a change of principles. There are those in the community who are loudest in their opposition to the present executive usurpations, who are averse simply to seeing these powers concentrated in the person of Andrew Jackson, who would, nevertheless, have no earthly objections to seeing them vested in the office of President, provided it was filled to their satisfaction. It is the latter we oppose as much as the former; and do not, I pray you, Mr. Editor, stigmatize us as "unpatriotic and selfish," if in this great contest we raise the banner of *Principles*, and desire to be known as, not the Anti-Jackson or Anti-Van Buren, but the *Whig* party; or if you please,

STATE RIGHTS.

VAN BURENISM.

We have [illegible] drawn than the following, by Dr. Cocke, of Virginia. It is a small sketch, but it is an admirable one. The Doctor says:

"At the same time, it can hardly be necessary for me to repeat, what I took occasion last winter publicly to avow—my utter abhorrence of Van Burenism. By universal consent, Van Buren is admitted to be, if not the *chief adviser*, the *approver* of all the worst measures of the present administration. His election, then, to the Presidency, would entail upon us all the horrible misrule of the day,—and superadd upon it the *corrupt* and *corrupting* machinery of New York tactics. If I object to the distinguished individuals above mentioned, on account of the discrepancy between their political principles and my own, I object to Mr. Van Buren because of his *utter destitution of all political principles.* He has been for and against the Bank, Internal Improvements, and a Protective Tariff, just as the one or the other course seemed, for the moment, best calculated to produce his personal views. He is the author of that machinery which has robbed the people of his native State of all free agency in the management of their public affairs, and reduced them to the degraded condition of passive tools in the hands of designing, intriguing, office-hunting demagogues. He is the head of that church whose high priests have proclaimed to the world, as the fundamental doctrine of their creed, that the "spoils of victory (that is, the people's offices) are the aim, as they are the just reward, of the victorious!" From such a code of political misrule, and from its authors and abetors, may God, in his mercy, ever deliver my country!

Repeated applications have been made at our office, by persons wishing to compete for mail routes, for the Post Office advertisement on the subject of carrying the mails in this State; but as neither of the papers in this city have the honor to publish it, they have, of course, been disappointed in getting a peep at it; and consequently many a worthy individual, desirous of serving the public, has been deprived of the privilege, and the government, peradventure, has lost the chance of many a *saving* bid and enterprising contractor. We cannot answer the inquiry so frequently made, "Why has Maj. Barry not ordered the advertisement to be made in one of the Raleigh papers, as has heretofore been customary?" Unless it be that there is no Van Buren-Regency-Collar-Paper printed here now; and it would'nt look so well in any other.—*Raleigh Star.*

Jingling the Gold Coins.—Some of the northern papers say that Mr. Van Buren is playing the mountebank electioneerer, and is jingling the gold coins among the Dutch, and endeavoring to propitiate them by the sight of the gold. We can scarcely believe it. We might allow such a thing in Senator Benton; and as the President is infallible and can do no wrong, we may permit him to do so likewise; but it is really discreditable in the Vice President. His station ought to restrain him from any thing so disreputable.—*U. S. Tel.*

A Public Dinner was given to Gov. Poindexter at Vicksburg, Miss., about the first of September, which was attended by *seven hundred and sixty* persons—an extraordinary number, when it is understood that in the town and county there are only 800 voters.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday, October 11, 1834.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Having now published the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution, with its amendments, we shall proceed to make such comments, and to adduce such authorities to sustain them, as will, in our opinion, tend to give a correct exposition of the nature of our compact, and of the relative rights and powers of the General and State Governments.

Some persons entertain the opinion that the respective States stand in the same relation to the United States that the Counties do to a State; or, in other words, that the States are nothing more than mere corporations, or municipalities, that derive their powers from the General Government. A grosser political heresy can hardly be conceived. The very reverse of this is true. The General Government is the creature *of the States*, and possesses *no* power but what it derived *from them.*

The second article of the Confederation is, of itself, sufficient to establish our position beyond the reach of controversy, in the judgment of any one who will consider it candidly, and with such a spirit as ought to influence an unprejudiced inquirer after truth.

That article says—"Each State *retains* its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, by this Confederation, expressly *delegated* to the United States in Congress assembled." The word *retains*, means *keeps*—each State therefore *keeps:* now, if the States did not *possess* these attributes, would it not be absurd to talk of their *keeping* them! Language cannot more clearly convey the idea that, at the time the States entered into that solemn league which bore them through an arduous but successful struggle, they *all* considered *each one* individually *sovereign, free,* and *independent.* And in the exercise of the rights of free and independent sovereignties they met and established a Government with certain "expressly delegated" powers.

Until December, 1832, very few men of common sense, who had any regard for their reputation, would have hazarded the assertion that the States were never individually *sovereign and independent.* Without any other evidence, the second article of the Confederation, which we have quoted, would have been sufficient to confute an assertion so ridiculous, and to overwhelm with confusion him who made it. But, in an evil hour, under the influence of an unruly temper, and wrought upon by selfish office-holders and apostate politicians, the President issued the Proclamation, renouncing all his early sentiments in regard to our Governments—denying that the States *ever had* any separate political independence—and, in fine, arguing strenuously to prove that ours is a Consolidated Government!

When that ill-advised document was published to the world, the minds of men were so much absorbed by a contemplation of the storm which was apparently ready to rush over our country, that very few could consider the doctrines avowed in it with sufficient calmness to detect their fallacy and their utter inconsistency with the political history of our Government, and with the professed principles of the President himself. A few cunning politicians of the Consolidation school seized the opportunity to reinstate their doctrines, backed by the authority and the popularity of the President. The whole herd of venal editors and mercenary politicians joined in ascriptions of praise to the old Hero for his *patriotic* Proclamation; and it seemed, for a while, as if doctrines, more ultra and odious than those which were put down in '98 with execrations, were about to be established by almost universal acclamation. But the clouds which darkened our horizon gradually disappeared, and the general panic gave place to the calm influence of reason. Men then began to scrutinize the Proclamation: it was found to contain many mis-statements of facts, and still more erroneous and dangerous deductions; and the President was driven to the humiliating necessity of recanting, or of explaining away, the most objectionable parts.

To prove that the States were individually sovereign when they first confederated in 1778, and that their sovereignty was not impaired by that confederation, we might rely, with great security, upon the second article, and upon the whole tenor of the Confederation.—But, in order to satisfy the scruples of the most incredulous, we will give a few other authorities of a later date.

In 1787 the Convention met to amend the Articles of Confederation. It is well known that the diversity of opinion was so great, in that Convention, in regard to the extent of powers proper to be given to the General Government, that serious collisions arose among the members from the different States, and the Convention was on the eve of dissolution without coming to any understanding. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various propositions submitted for the organization of a new Government. It is sufficient to state that among others there was one to make the representation of each State, in *each* branch of Congress, proportionate to its population and taxation. This was wisely objected to by the members from the small States. And Judge Ellsworth, a distinguished member from Connecticut, afterwards Chief-Justice of the United States, moved that, in the Senate, each State should have an equal vote. In the course of his argument in support of the motion, Judge Ellsworth remarked—

"When, in the hour of common danger, (in 1778,) we united as equals, shall it now be urged, by some, that we must depart from this principle when the danger is over! We then associated as free and independent States."

On the same motion, Mr. Bedford, from Delaware, remarked—

"That all the States at present are equally *sovereign* and *independent*, has been asserted from every quarter of this house. Our deliberations here are a confirmation of this position."

Mr. Bedford went on to argue in favor of confederating on principles of equality, and distinctly declared that, sooner than submit to a plan which would crush the smaller States, they would be taken by the hand by some foreign Power.

Mr. Rufus King followed. He expressed his regret at the expression of the gentleman from Delaware.—He said—

"I am in sentiment with those who wish the preservation of State Governments. Let the Constitution we are about forming be considered as a *Commission* under which the General Government shall act, and as such it will be the *guardian of State Rights.*"

We might multiply, almost indefinitely, authorities to show that the States were considered sovereign under the old Confederation; and we could find as many authorities for it among the old Federalists as among the old Republicans: we shall, however, quote but a few more at present.

Immediately after the adjournment of the General Convention which formed the Constitution, in 1787, the several States called together Conventions for the purpose of considering whether they would adopt or reject the new Constitution. The Convention of the State of Pennsylvania met in November 1787. Mr. James Wilson, who had just left the General Convention, of which he was a leading member, and one of that party who were in favor of reducing the power of the States, was also a member of the Pennsylvania Convention. He explained, at great length and with much ability, the various parts and objects of the new Constitution, and in the course of his remarks he said—"The United States already contain thirteen Governments mutually independent."

How could language more clearly express the individual sovereignty of the States? Eleven years before this they had declared their independence, and, by the success of their arms, they had constrained even Britain herself to acknowledge it. Hence it is evident, that, if they were independent of all foreign nations, and "mutually independent," that is to say, independent of each other, the States must have been, and continued, separately sovereign, at least up to the time they adopted the new Constitution.

If the *unanimous* assertion of their individual sovereignty, in the solemn league of 1778, and the other evidences adduced, be insufficient to establish the fact, then we must give up the point in despair of being able to convince those who reject the assertions of the most authentic history, and the most conclusive reasoning drawn from that history.

But it has been said that, even if the States *were* sovereign under the old Confederation, they relinquished their sovereignty when they adopted the Constitution.

We propose now to examine this point.

In January 1788 the Convention of Massachusetts met to consider the Constitution. There, as in other Conventions, some parts of the Constitution encountered strong opposition, and especially that part which provides that the States shall be equally represented in the Senate, which is to be chosen for six years.

The objections were answered by several able men, particularly by Fisher Ames. And here we will remark, in passing, that Mr. Ames was a Federalist, and that, as a member of that party accused of being opposed to State Sovereignty, and in favor of a strong *General Government*, and moreover being a man of extraordinary talents and attainments, he would not have lent the sanction of his name to establish what he considered a political heresy. His high sense of honor would equally have forbid his giving an unwarrantable construction to the Constitution in order to secure its adoption by a people jealous of their rights. And what says this great man? He says—

"The State Governments are essential parts of the system, and the defence of this article is drawn from its tendency to their preservation. The Senators represent the SOVEREIGNTY of the States.—They are in the quality of *Ambassadors* of the States."

Here we have a clear acknowledgment, by a distinguished Federalist, of State Sovereignty, in terms that cannot be misunderstood. We have never met with a more striking recognition. As if "to make assurance doubly sure," and to prevent the possibility of misconstruction, Mr. Ames first asserts, in so many words, the sovereignty of the States, and then exemplifies his meaning by describing the characters of the Senators as that of "Ambassadors." Now, what is an Ambassador? The father of English lexicographers defines an Ambassador to be "A person sent in a public manner from one *Sovereign* Power to another, and supposed to represent the Power from which he is sent."

Such was the candid avowal of one who in times of high political excitement was stigmatized as a black-cockade Federalist. Yet where will we look for more orthodox doctrine in regard to State Rights? Surely not among those *professed* friends of State Rights who sneered at Virginia when she sent Mr. Leigh as a Commissioner, or Ambassador, to the State of South Carolina on a late important occasion! Much less must we expect to find it with those apostates who have subscribed to the whole farrago of the Proclamation, and denied State Sovereignty altogether.

But to return to our quotations.

In the same Convention (of Massachusetts) some of the members urged the propriety of annexing to the Constitution a Bill of Rights, declaring what rights and powers the States intended to reserve. To this it was very properly replied, that it would be inexpedient, because it would be impossible to enumerate the reserved rights. But, in order to remove the apprehensions of those who were anxious for some such restriction, the venerable President, old John Hancock, proposed the following article as an amendment to the Constitution, viz:

"That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States, to be by them exercised."

Upon this proposition, that honest and sagacious old Whig, Samuel Adams, remarked—

"This appears, to my mind, to be a summary of a bill of rights. It is consonant with the second article in the present Confederation, that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

The substance of this, which Samuel Adams said was tantamount to the second article of the old Confederation, constitutes the Tenth Article of the Amendments of the Constitution.

That we may not be tediously long while treating a subject of such vast importance, we shall close our remarks at present, and resume the subject hereafter.—We shall endeavor to use the plainest possible language, and shall resort to no uncandid conclusions and unreasonable inferences—but will suffer our cause to fall if it cannot be sustained by truth and fair argument.

MAGNANIMITY.

Some Editors and other persons of the National Republican Party are constantly declaiming about the beauty of magnanimity, and urging all the Whigs to make a *magnanimous* surrender of their *slight* differences of opinion, and unite in putting down the *great enemy* of our Constitution—Executive assumption.

That party—the Nationals—consider themselves stronger than the State Rights Party, but not *quite* strong enough to subdue the Regency Van Buren Party: hence they are very willing—magnanimous souls!—to *let* the Nullifiers co-operate with *them* to effect that desirable end; and, so long as the latter—the Nullifiers—will be satisfied to play *second fiddle* to their leader of the band, all goes on as harmoniously as a church organ.

Now, we have always thought that, where there was a difference, not entirely irreconcileable, between men or parties, *true magnanimity* would require the weaker man or party to make the first sacrifice or peace-offering. If this principle be correct—and if the Nationals really believe that they are more numerous than the State Rights men—and if, moreover, they *really* consider the latter *true Whigs*—why do they not cease to denounce them, and come over and unite with *them* in defence of the Constitution?

The game they are playing is rather transparent to deceive the Nullifiers. The latter do not supplicate any party for their good opinion; and, although they are men, and therefore not entirely indifferent to office, they certainly will not barter their *principles* to obtain office, or, it may be, merely to get into a *state of probation.*

We have been led to these remarks by some articles that have appeared in the Lynchburg Virginian (a paper devoted to Mr. Clay,) and copied into other papers of the National Republican Party. The articles we allude to most particularly are certain scraps from certain malignant effusions of Judge Smith, denouncing Nullification generally, and Mr. Calhoun, its able advocate, as the Catiline or Robespierre of his country. We shall, probably, take some occasion soon to let those know, who do not already know, something about this Judge Smith, who lived in South Carolina *as long as he could get an office there*, and, when his slavish principles drew him down, fled to Alabama, whence, like the flying Parthian, he shoots his envenomed arrows at his brave foes.

The Nationals seem to be in a disagreeable quandry. They can't get along without the help of the Nullifiers: they therefore are kind enough to call them Whigs, and praise some of their *second* or *third* rate great men, while the one who is most prominent is steadily held up to public odium, in some of their papers, as *a traitor.* Is this the way to conciliate? Do they expect the Nullifiers to assist *them*—to hold the ladder for *them* to mount, that they may turn round from their elevation and spit upon their dupes below! We have said that the Nullifiers would not barter their principles for offices; and we will add, that they will not truckle to any party to get a release from that proscription which unjustly rests upon them. They know, and we know, that they can choose, between the other two parties, which they will *serve:* but, while they are ever ready to co-operate with either in opposition to the lawless measures of the other, they are for no *office-seeking* alliances, but will patiently rest upon their principles, and with *them* "sink or swim." These principles may be kept under the ban during the existence of the present Administration; possibly they may be kept down, through the influence of Executive patronage and "the spoils," until some new aggression upon the rights of the States shall arouse the people generally to a sense of their danger. In the meantime the loaves and fishes may be distributed bountifully among the hungry parasites of cunning and successful aspirants; but the day of retribution will come, when they, in their turn, will be constrained to appeal to the magnanimity of a deceived but honest people.

Till that day comes, the State Rights Party will be satisfied with the proud consciousness of their own rectitude; and if, unhappily, it should never come, but the General Government, or the Executive, should succeed in wresting all powers and rights from the People and the States, then the party which has firmly resisted will at least have the consolation of reflecting that, if the Constitution must fall, *they* are guiltless.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

A Whig Convention was lately held at Utica, in the State of New York, for the purpose of selecting candidates to run for Governor and Lieut.-Governor.

William H. Seward was nominated for the former, and Silas M. Stillwell for the latter office.

The presses in favor of the Administration, and Martin Van Buren, have been exceedingly clamorous against aristocracies; but some of them have exposed the hollowness of their republican principles by ridiculing the nomination of Mr. Stillwell because he was once a mechanic. They seem to have forgot that many of our most distinguished men were once mechanics—that two of the wisest patriots and statesmen of the Revolutionary times were mechanics: Franklin was a printer, and old Roger Sherman a shoemaker.

On the 19th ultimo the Whigs in the City of New York had a meeting, attended by upwards of four thousand citizens. The Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck presided. The following resolution, introduced by Colonel Webb, Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and others, who take an interest in the triumph of Whig Principles, be respectfully requested to close their doors after twelve o'clock on the three days of the approaching election, and devote themselves to the success of the great cause which has for its object the preservation of the Constitution, the Laws, and the Liberties of the People."

The election takes place on the first Monday in next month, and this resolution shows that the Whigs are fully sensible of the importance of the contest, and determined at least to deserve victory. Their opponents are alarmed at their energy, and one of the servile papers—the Evening Post—has attempted to intimidate them by a threat of bloodshed if the Whigs carry their resolution into effect. Pretty conduct, truly, for men professing Republican principles and an extraordinary devotion to the purity of the elective franchise!

"A VOICE IN THE WEST."

We have received a letter from an esteemed friend (we regret that he differs with us in politics) requesting us to publish a communication which appeared, a few weeks ago, in the "North Carolina Journal," over the signature of "A Voice in the West."

As we do not exchange papers with the Editors of the Journal, we are not in possession of the piece alluded to, and of course cannot say, without reading it, whether we would publish it or not; for that would depend entirely upon the character of the article.

In justice, however, to our correspondent, we will give an extract from his letter, that his reasons for the request may be seen. In doing thus much, we must remind our friend that, although our columns are always open to a free discussion of political *principles*, he must not expect them to be made a medium for communications of a *partisan* character adverse to our own views. We will be *just*, but in party warfare, where *principles* of vital importance depend on the issue, we will promise only as much *magnanimity* as our adversaries show to us. This will be our course

pendente bello; but when the war ceases, we will then, if victorious, think more about magnanimity.

We agree in one thing with our correspondent, that the public have a right, and it is their duty as freemen to exercise it, to inquire into the character, qualifications, and principles, of aspirants for office; and if the inquiry be made in a respectful manner, no man ought to complain, and no one will, who is worthy of public confidence.

The following is the extract alluded to:

"The Raleigh Register, and I think the Star too, has unjustly charged that communication (A Voice from the West) with being a *personal* attack on Gov. Swain, and I would be glad if you would publish it, that it may show for itself. It *is* entirely *political*, and is of such a tenor as no public man ought to be offended at, and no Editor who is independent should refuse to publish. Gov. Swain is said to be seeking the place of Senator, and I think, with "A Voice from the West," that he ought to come out with his principles. The community has a right to ask this, and to examine his qualifications. I have no opinion of seeing any man smuggled into so high and important a trust."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WILKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Session, 1834.

The Grand Jury for the County of Wilkes present, for the consideration of their fellow-citizens of the State:

1. That Governments were instituted among men for their mutual benefit; and that, whenever any Government becomes destructive of this end, or fails to answer the purposes for which it was intended, that Government should be altered or entirely abolished.

2. That the present Constitution of North Carolina is grossly defective, unjust, and unequal in its operations; that it suppresses the voice of a majority of the people, and imposes heavy taxes on them without their consent, and should therefore be amended.

3. That, against its unjust, unequal, and oppressive character, the People have remonstrated in a voice that cannot be misunderstood, and ought not to be any longer disregarded.

4. That the People of the Western part of the State have long and patiently submitted their necks to the yoke; that they are determined to cast it off; that they will not transmit it as an heir-loom to their posterity, for they deem it not worth inheriting.

5. That the Constitution is silent as to the mode of amendment, and that, therefore, it is competent for the majority to amend whenever they deem amendments necessary.

6. That petition after petition, and remonstrance after remonstrance, have been laid before the Legislature, presenting the just and reasonable claims of the petitioners for a redress of grievances; and that their petitions and remonstrances have been treated with scorn and derision by a tyrannical minority.

7. That longer forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; and that, if the ear of justice is not soon opened to our complaints, we will take the mode and measure of redress into our own hands.

Given under our hands, this 13th September, 1834.

JOHN MARTIN, Foreman:

ALEX. CHURCH,	WM. WITHERSPOON,
JOHN MARTIN, Jr.,	MARTIN GREEN,
AMOS CHURCH, Jr.,	SAML. P. SMITH,
WILLIAM RUSSEL,	THOMAS LAND,
WILLIAM PARKES,	HUGH BROWN,
ROBERT BORGUS,	AND. PATTERSON,
JOS. W. HACKET,	BENJ. H. MARTIN,
SAML. CORRELL,	SAMUEL KILBY,

WILLIAM HENDRON.

It is the request of the Grand Jury, that the Clerk forward this Presentment to the Editors of the Watchman and Carolinian for publication.

A. PATTERSON, Clerk.

From the National Intelligencer.

DEFENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The volume by this title, which has just issued from the press, is from the pen of Joseph Seawell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina, and is highly creditable to his talents. It was occasioned by a letter of Mr. Jefferson, in reply to one from the late John Adams, in the year 1819, giving him an account which he had lately met with in one of the public papers, of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, having *declared themselves free and independent* on the 20th of May, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the U. States. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter, considers this account as "*spurious*, and an unjustifiable *quiz*," and treats it very lightly.

The "Defence" of the claims of North Carolina against this impeachment of them, which is now before us, is divided into three parts. The first comprises a history of the Revolution in North Carolina to the period of the Declaration of Independence. The second contains the most indubitable evidence of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The last part is devoted to the defence of the character of Wm. Hooper, of that State, who is denounced by Mr. Jefferson as the rankest Tory in the Congress of 1776.

All who feel an interest in this subject, and North Carolinians especially, will be gratified by a perusal of this production. It is severe upon Mr. Jefferson, however; in justification of which, Mr. Jones, in the conclusion of his work, says:

"I have endeavored to defend the character of North Carolina from the abuse of one, the popularity of whose name, with many, gives a sanction even to the fiction of an impossibility. The character of Mr. Hooper, and the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, are important points in the estimate which posterity will make of the character of the State. I feel confident that I have fulfilled my promise, and that the character of the former has been vindicated, and the truth of the latter established, beyond the reach of controversy. In the course of my labors I have studiously shunned all equivocation of language, and have not hesitated to write with a bitterness of reproach correspondent to the malignity of the charge of *Mr. Jefferson*. The enormity of the calumny, while it demanded a patient investigation, has justified the severest denunciation."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 2d inst., by John Clement, Esq., Mr. JAMES BROCK to Miss MARIA MAXWELL.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 5th inst., by C. Harbin, Esq., Mr. WM. O. CHAFFIN to Miss MEHITABEL, only daughter of W. B. Wilson, Esq.

In Salem, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Bechler, Mr. JOHN N. BLUM to Miss CATHARINE NADING.

In Ashville, Buncombe county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, JOSEPH H. WILSON, Esq., Attorney at Law of Charlotte, to Miss JULIA A. PATTON, daughter of James Patton, senr. Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. S. L. Watson, Mr. FRANCIS SIMRIL to Miss MARTHA S. TAYLOR.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 23d ult., by T. T. Johnston, Esq., Mr SAMUEL LAWING to Miss SUSAN MEANS.

In Surry county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. ENOCH B. HUNT, Merchant of Jonesville, to Miss MILDRED, daughter of the Hon. Meshack Franklin.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE MARCH, in the 85th year of his age.

On the 17th ultimo, ANDREW GRIFFIN, Esq'r., Postmaster at County-Line, aged 47 years.

On the 3d instant, Mr. BENJAMIN HOWARD, in the 55th year of his age.

On the 26th ultimo, at his residence near Charlotte, of bilious fever, Mr. JONATHAN WILMARTH, aged about 50 years, of the house of Wilmarth, Moffat, & Curtis, of New York.

On Friday the 22d ultimo, in the 14th year of her age, OLYMPIA, eldest daughter of Samuel H. Lancaster, of Franklin County.

Dear Sister 's gone to worlds unknown,
And I am left to weep and moan,
Until my Lord appoints the day
That I no longer here must stray;
And then I'll with my sister stay,
In worlds of light, of endless day.

I had a *younger* sister here:
She too is gone, and I 'm bereft
Of two dear sisters, and now left
To pine and waste with care.
I pray the Lord to give me grace,
That when I 'm called to leave this place,
I may in Heaven my sisters meet,
And there forever rest, at our Redeemer's feet!

[*Communicated by A. A. L.*

THE REV. GREGORY T. BEDELL, D. D.

Those who knew Dr. Bedell solely through his literary productions and clerical reputation, must have felt surprised at the announcement of his age. That he who had poured forth such an abundant treasure from the press, and so long held the highest place in pulpit oratory, should have reached only to two-score years, is indeed matter of wonder; but when we know that for at least fifteen years he has contended with a malady which seldom permitted a single day of entire comfort, we are doubly impressed with astonishment at the labors endured and works executed by him.

The mystery is easily explained, however, when it is known that he lived with the single purpose of serving his Divine Master, and that, though possessed of a facility and versatility of talent which would have seduced almost any other man into procrastination, he seldom lost the little fractions of time so generally squandered; but in every place, and at all seasons, was accustomed to seize his pen, and record his thoughts. He has been often seen in his vestry-room, in the midst of his friends, immediately after laborious public duty, committing to paper hints for future sermons, or anticipated publications. This economy of time, too, was practiced by the man who has more than once written out an entire sermon at a single sitting. Valuable as he was in other respects, in none has Dr. Bedell exhibited a more useful or rarer lesson.

In another respect, he presented a delightful model. Originally kind, gentle, and most affectionate, his heart did not lose the freshness and force of feeling as it became necessary to expand his regards over a wider surface—nor did increasing years abate the vigor of his sentiments. For his fellow men, as well as for his friends and his family, there was a constantly increasing interest; and as his religion burned more and more intensely, so did his love for his "neighbor" grow stronger and stronger; and while he learned to love his God with *all* his soul, he did not forget to prize his fellows as himself.

It was this two-fold affection which, through the grace of God, kept him from feeling elated by the successful service of the temple, and the flattering suffrages of the world. His humility grew with his fame and his usefulness; and then most did he give the glory to his Master, when he was most eminent in the eyes of men. The nearer he drew to Heaven, and the more his labors resulted in good and great effects, the more did he lament the feebleness of the efforts, compared with the greatness of the cause, and thank the giver of every good gift, that the progress of his kingdom was not left to any arm of flesh.

That remarkable humility gave a peculiar grace to his natural gentleness of manner and character. He was the gentlest of human beings; and while perfectly fearless in the execution of his high functions, always preferred persuasion to command, and desired rather to lead than to drive the sinner to repentance. In an intimate, almost daily, intercourse for more than ten years, the writer of this article never received from him a harsh or hasty observation, although matters of the deepest interest were frequently subjects of discordant opinion. The dogmatic manner, so frequently the result of pulpit declamation, never infected him, and all his intimate friends will agree in the opinion that he was entirely free from this very common fault of those who, in any profession, are frequently privileged to assert without hazard of direct contradiction.

His singleness of heart, and force of religion, made Dr. Bedell eminently practical. The speculations which might illustrate the man, were avoided for the services which might save the sinner; and that only seemed important in his eyes, which promised to advance practically the mighty cause in which he had embarked his energies, and to which he sacrificed, first his health, and then his life. Every thing was turned by him to religious account. He edited a newspaper—it was a *Christian Register*. He wrote a Review—it was to bring the example and precepts of Heber attractively before his readers. He published a Souvenir—it was to press the popular annuals into the service of religion. He was a chief builder up of Bristol College—"it was to discipline and instruct new soldiers of the cross for that strife in which he could not long hope himself to be a combatant." He greedily devoured the literature of the day—it was to select, republish, and spread to the world, whatever was promotive of morals, and illustrative of piety. Every one who examines the shelves of the booksellers, finds the name of Dr. Bedell on the title page of a very large portion of the most saleable religious books. His tact in this was unquestionable, and his selection was considered a sufficient warrant for republication; his name an adequate proof of popular fitness.

With such qualities, who could fail to prove interesting and instructive in the pulpit? But Dr. Bedell had also elegant taste, chaste gesture, and a pleasing, powerful, and clear enunciation. With such advantages, with heart-felt conviction of the truth and paramount importance of his subject, forgetful of self, and looking only to his audience, he *never* failed to make a strong and permanent impression. Under such circumstances, those who knew him best, and hear him most frequently, felt him most forcibly. *He was an unrivalled every-day preacher.* Never aiming at single great efforts, he never fell into mediocrity. Although his 'occasional' sermons exhibited rare powers, it was necessary to hear him often, to know the full influence of his eloquence. The stream of his mind seldom dashed from the cataract, or foamed in the rapids. Clear, gentle, pure, it was always beautiful, seldom wild or irregular. It delighted not in the rock and whirlpool, but loved to stray along the cultivated fields, and amidst verdant meadows, where it could fertilize the one, and irrigate the other. Judging of oratory by its effects, his was of the highest order; for he reared St. Andrews from its foundations; and that Church with its overflowing people, its numerous societies, its rich donations, its thousand scholars, is the very point to which the Episcopal public turns for an example of active good and extended usefulness. It was the product of the labour of eleven years; during all which time he was under the lash of disease, *often* painful, always oppressive.

But in spite of a feeble constitution and superinduced sickness, literary labors, and general engagements, the first Rector of St. Andrews Church has left it in a state of the highest religious prosperity, after a progress most harmonious, at a period when the dissentions of the church in general rendered it difficult to maintain the peace and good order of individual communities.

His year has closed almost in its spring, but the fruits were mingled with the blossoms, and amidst the buds and flowers of the earlier season, we hail the ripened grain, and the rich abundance of a productive autumn.—Who then shall lament, that "his sun has set while it is yet day," since he has done his work, and avoided the ills of the sun-set of life! It was an early but not a premature death—and indeed his influence does not die with him, for its lasting memorials are every where abroad in the churches, to stimulate piety, and enliven hope; and to prove that, with the blessing of God, great ends may be reached by apparently inadequate means.

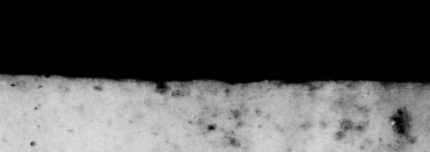
It is scarcely to be supposed that, with such dispositions and such piety as were possessed by Dr. Bedell, his social circle could fail to be peculiarly interesting. Gentle manners, warm affections, sprightly friendships, were there in a degree scarcely ever found in our darkened world. His wife was his highest and most cherished friend and confidant—his children feared only to wound him—and his friends crowded round him with a full assurance of a welcome at once warm and sincere. It was, indeed, impossible to enter his domestic circle without feeling how much its enjoyments were heightened and purified by the sacred spirit of its head, and the habitual kindness of its inmates. His widowed wife and his orphan children have lost not only their stay, but their preceptor and companion. Yet, when they mourn, they have the certainty of his happiness to console, and his bright example to support them. These are the legacy of the righteous man; and will they not participate in the promise that *they* shall not be deserted? [*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,
JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.



THE CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, **will still be continued** by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

☞ Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834. tf

Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber having taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of Andrew Griffin, dec., late of Rowan County, will offer for sale, *on Thursday the 30th of October instant*, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, the following Property, viz:

A large quantity of CORN, Fodder, Hay, &c.
Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,
1 Road-Wagon, 1 Carry-All, and 1 Cart,
Farming Utensils of all kinds,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
A set of Blacksmith's Tools,
A large quantity of Leather, (upper, soal, harness, &c.)
Ready-made Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Harness, SHOES, &c.

And various other articles, too tedious to specify.

The sale will be continued from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

A liberal credit will be allowed to purchasers.

Other particulars made known on the day of sale. JOHN CLEMENT,

October 11, 1834.—3t Administrator.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N.C., ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER, 1834.

A.....Daniel Anthony, Drury G. Abernathy, Miles Abernathy (2,) John Anthony, John D. or Franklin Abernathy.

B....Hugh Bell, John Butts, Jr., Rev. Charles Betts, (2,) John Beal or Linus Sanford, David Barringer, Joshua Boam, C. Bringle, Absalom Brown, Gilbert Bridges, Theo. W. Brevard.

C....John D. Clark, Jephtha Clark, John Cathey (2,) John Covington (2,) Elizabeth Carpenter, John Clodfelter, Clerk of Lincoln County Court, John Coulter (2,) Henry Cobble.

D....Martha Davis, Jonas Dock, John Dellinger.

E....Thomas Elliott, Deborah Eensley.

F....John Fry, George Fullbright, Jacob Fry, Jane Flemming.

G...Aaron Goodson, Philip Greenhill, Samuel Gales.

H...Moses Herron, William Hull, William Harwell, Elizabeth Hansil, Eli Hoyle, William Henkle, Elizabeth L. Hays, A. Hale, Acy Humphrey, John Howser, Jacob Hoover, Jacob Helderman, John T. Hallet.

J...Sarah Jones, Blair Jenkens.

K...Agnes Kimball, Henry Keever, Michael Kook, Jacob Killian, Elizabeth King.

L...James Long, Susannah Lontz, John H. Long, Jacob Lowns, David Linch.

M....John Michael, Matthew Macaslin (2,) Banks Mitcham (2,) Nathaniel Mitcham (2,) Daniel Moser, John Mosteller, David Mosteller, James Martin or Campbell Rockford, Anderson Mathews, Cyntha Mooney, David S. Moos.

N...John Norrice.

P...Ann Pinkston, Humphrey Parker.

Q...Michael Quickel, Mary A. M. Quickel.

R....Solomon Ramsour, Martha Redman, Charlotte Rhodes, Elizabeth Rocket, Peter Ryan, Robert Ramsey, David Ramsour.

S...William Speik, Elias Shooper, Jesse Sanders, Solomon Shell, John Stiles, Rev. J. C. Smith (2,) Daniel Seagle, Peter Summerow, John R. Smoyer, Charles D. Stewart, Peter Smith, Thomas Sprott, Elijah Self, William Scott or his Guardian.

T...R. Tipps, James Taylor, Willson Turbafill.

W...James Wilson, George Woodford.

C. C. HENDERSON, P.M.

Lincolnton, October 1, 1834. 3t

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, N.C., OCTOBER 1st, 1834.

William Adderton, Jacob Bierly, William Cox, William Carill, Daniel Clinard, Absalom Cameron, Jacob Crota, Amy Crouse, Christian Disher, Benjamin Ferabee, Jacob Gobble, Dr. Hillyard, C. Heplar, William Haden, John Jarratt, Christian Livingood, Rev. J. Miller, Joseph Peace, William Pickett, Thomas Sawyer, Jonathan Sullivan, Absalom Surratt, Jesse Strange, George M. Simpson, W. Sicelove, Philip Sowers, John Scott, Catharine Stockinger, Lewis Vaughan, William Walser, Isaac Wilson, John Young.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P.M.

Lexington, October 1, 1834. 3t

Lincolnton Female [illegible]

THE commencement of the Winter Session of MRS. HALL'S Female School, in Lincolnton, *is deferred until Monday, 10th of November*, at which time the exercises of the School will be resumed by Mrs. Hall, assisted by her Sister, and the Principal.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call and examine the Rules of the School.

Board can be obtained in respectable Families, at $1 50 per week. The Principal, having procured a convenient house, will accommodate a few Young Ladies at the stated rates.

The health of Lincolnton, together with the moral state of its society, renders it a situation peculiarly suitable for such an institution: it is hoped, therefore, that none will neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity.

ALEX'R A. HALL, *Principal.*

Lincolnton, *October* 11, 1834. 2t

SALE!—SALE!!

THE Subscribers being appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Colonel Casper Smith, dec'd., will expose to public sale, *on Thursday the 20th day of November next*, at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Rowan County, (Jersey Settlement,) the following Property, viz:

14 Likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children;
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
Plantation Utensils; Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep;
A quantity of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Cotton, Hay, and Fodder;

And many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale. DAVID SMITH, } Executors.
CASPER SMITH, }

☞ All persons indebted to the said deceased, will come forward and make payment: those having demands against said deceased, will present them to the Executors, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

D. & C. SMITH, Executors.

Rowan Co., October 11, 1834. tds

Oxford Jockey Club Races.

THE FALL RACES over the Oxford Course will commence *on Tuesday the 28th day of October instant*, and continue five days.

First Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 year old colts and fillies, mile heats; $163 entrance, half forfeit; to name and close the evening before the race. Also, a Saddle Race.

Second Day—A Colt-Sweepstakes, for 3 years old colts and fillies, mile heats; $200 entrance, half forfeit; also to name and close the evening before the race.

Third Day—Proprietor's Purse, $300; $15 entrance, two-mile heats.

Fourth Day—Jockey Club Purse, $750; four-mile heats, $20 entrance.

Fifth Day—A Handy Cap, mile heats, best three in five; sum &c. to be arranged by the Club. Likewise, a Mule-Sweepstakes, $50 entrance, one-mile heats. THE PROPRIETORS.

Oxford, October 11, 1834. 2t

ATTENTION, ROWAN TROOPERS!

YOU are hereby commanded to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, *on Thursday the 17th day of October next*, at 10 o'clock, for Drill, equipped in the uniform of the Troop.

A punctual attendance is required, as business of importance to the Troop will be transacted on that day.

By order of H. GILES, Captain:

JAMES OWENS, *O. S.*

Salisbury, October 4, 1834. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the MANSION HOTEL, at Salisbury, N.C., are hereby requested to come forward and make payment to my Agent, Mrs. ALLEMONG, on or before the first day of November next. All debts remaining unpaid after that day will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. H. M'DONALD.

October 4, 1834. 5t

LAND, &c., FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove from this section of country, offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the TRACT OF LAND on which he at present resides, containing **300 Acres.**—This land lies on the road to Stokes' Ferry, about 7 miles east of Salisbury, and adjoins the lands of P. Casper and M. Peeler. The Improvements of the place consist of a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, all the necessary out-houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop.

Presuming that those wishing to buy property of this kind would first desire to see it, the subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a more particular description, but would be glad to show the premises to persons wishing to purchase.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS.

Rowan Co., Oct. 4, 1834. tf

☞ The Subscriber also wishes to dispose of ANOTHER TRACT of LAND, lying in Montgomery County, 8 miles beyond Stokes's Ferry.—This Land has on it the Beaver-Dam Gold Mine, which is supposed, by those who are judges, to be one of the most valuable mines in this section of country, and only requires energy to develope its precious contents. The company owning the whole tract consists of eleven persons, and the subscriber wishes to sell out his part in the purchase, which will be done on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase such property, are requested to view the land.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS.

October 11, 1834. tf

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the CITY OF RALEIGH, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the State, the principal object of the undersigned, in now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the Seat of Government, which shall be devoted to that venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of his Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, called for by the sentiment of the People of the State, the undersigned has ventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the country, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles—and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no Paper at its Capitol, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford that facility.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his maturer age are but the realization of his earlier convictions. Cherishing these sentiments, at the first demonstrations in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a Paper in Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our civil, political, and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the Editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guarantied by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unawed by the threatenings of ambition, or unsmothered by the corruptions of aristocracy, the Editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and Union of the States," (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of, and prompt obedience to, the *popular will*, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated through the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the *United States Bank, Internal Improvement*, and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the United States Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the Editor will raise his voice against these ill-advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all *constructive* powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments....allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected, by the Democracy of the States, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to general politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to the local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interest of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the People early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the People. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develope the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of NORTH CAROLINA, as well as encourage all that may tend to enlighten the People in regard to their internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will try to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an asserter of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and union in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture, and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the People of the first approaches of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, it is the Editor's desire and hope, that gentlemen of leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render his Journal useful to the Agriculturist, profitable to the speculator, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and statesman may rally, confident of a sure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself over the land, "mingling its fitful blasts with the fierce tempests of Consolidation, and threatening, by a single movement, greater injury than any before [illegible]

With this brief expose of the objects and future purpose of his journal, the Editor relies upon the liberality of the public, [illegible] and assistance from those who may [illegible] enterprise, as shall enable him to [illegible] shall be no discredit to the State, or to the cause which it is his pride and [illegible] but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be published on an imperial sheet, at least equal [illegible] to any paper in the State; and [illegible] three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be issued the first week in November; the [illegible] that the names of those who shall [illegible] viously to the last of October, [illegible] thereafter forwarded to him at [illegible] enabled to determine how many of the [illegible] off.

JAMES SEAWELL.

October, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Anniversary [illegible] Society will be held [illegible] on the last Thursday [illegible] of the Society, and the [illegible] are respectfully invited [illegible]

JA[illegible]

October 4, 1834.—3

WESTERN CAROL[illegible]

Salisbury, [illegible]

WE are prepared to execute every kind [illegible] in a very superior style, and our charges as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance always meet the most prompt attention.

☞ LOOK AT THIS!!

☞ Tickets only Three Dollars! ☜

AND THE

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!

FOURTH CLASS
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Greensborough, N.C.,
ON FRIDAY THE 24th OF OCTOBER, 1834.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
5 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
10 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	2,000
20 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	2,000
60 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	3,000
200 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	6,000
200 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,000
300 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	3,000
6,000 " of	7	DOLLARS	is	42,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000
6,000 " of	3	DOLLARS	is	18,000

18,818 Prizes, amounting to $127,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $7 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.——The Prizes of $7, $4, and $3, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $7 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $4 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to $3 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to $7 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to $4 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to $3 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three small-est denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost	$30 00
And must draw nett	11 90
	$18 00

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $18, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $11 90, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—any.

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be	$18 00
For 10 Half tickets,	9 00
For 10 Quarter tickets,	4 50

All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets,	$3 00
Halves,	1 50
Quarters,	0 75

Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, Oct. 4, 1834. *Managers.*

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are 460 ACRES in the tract, about one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-buildings, now all in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

☞ The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Mitchell's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.
August 30, 1834. 9t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. The former is to be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Lexington.

The Subscriber proposes to say, that he is not connected with Mr. James Huie, or with any of his establishments.

All letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of CADE & CRAIGE, was dissolved on the first day of September, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern, will make payment to Burton Craige, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same; and all persons having demands, are requested to present them to him for settlement.

JOHN A. CADE,
BURTON CRAIGE.
Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1834. tf

☞ The Notes and Accounts of the late Firm of Cade & Craige have been placed, in my absence, in the hands of W. Munroe, for collection. All persons wishing to save cost, will do well to pay him immediately.

B. CRAIGE.
September 27, 1834. 3t

The Old Establishment!!

Philip F. Meroney, *Tailor*,

Respectfully announces to his Customers and the Public in general, that he

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
Tailoring Business,
AT HIS OLD STAND,
In the Village of Mocksville,

Where he will, at all times, be ready to attend to any work entrusted to him, and to finish it off with Neatness, Durability, & Despatch.

☞ Having made arrangements to receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the most fashionable styles of clothing in that city, he feels warranted in saying, that, for neatness of fit, and faithfulness of execution, his work shall NOT be surpassed by ANY done in this part of the Southern country.

He hopes, by assiduous attention, and by doing good work, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him by an enlightened and generous public, and for which he returns his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ Garments of every description will be CUT OUT for those who have their clothes made up by others, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

P. F. M. is Agent for Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, inventor of the Patent Protractor System of Cutting, and will teach the art in the most faithful manner to all who may make application.

☞ One or Two good Workmen will receive constant employment and good wages.

Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

Fashionable and Durable!!

The Subscribers, having entered into Copartnership,
In the Tailoring Business,
AT MOCKSVILLE,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the Citizens of the Village, and of the adjacent country.

They receive regularly, from the North, the latest Fashions, and can assure the public that all work committed to them will be executed in the Neatest, most Fashionable, and most Durable manner.

☞ They will also CUT OUT for those who wish to have clothes made by other hands.

They hope that, by strict attention and punctuality, and by a disposition to accommodate, they will be considered worthy of a liberal patronage from an enlightened public.

RYAN & OZMENT.
Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

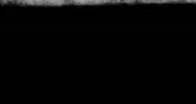
THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office.

JAMES CONNOR
September 6, 1834. tf



Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN
20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

☞ The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.
September 27, 1834. 3m

ARKANSAW
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,
Late of Lincolnton, N.C.
September 27, 1834. 6m*

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Rowan County, residing on the Northeast side of the Yadkin River, will present a Memorial to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, praying to be annexed to the County of Davidson.

September 27, 1834.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having occasion to write to the subscriber, Sheriff of Lincoln County, are requested to direct to "*Mountain Creek Post-Office, Lincoln County.*"—And all who write on their own business will please to PAY THE POSTAGE.

THOMAS WARD.
Lincoln Co., Sept. 20, 1834. 4t*

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

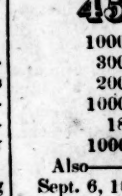
☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe—and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.
Front Street, Cheraw, S.C.
August 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of



Groceries,

selected with great care, and purchased before goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 Hhds. SUGAR;
200 bags COFFEE;
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar;
300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;
200 coils BALE ROPE;
1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE;
18 tons Swedes and English IRON;
1000 sacks SALT.
Also——TEAS of every kind.

Sept. 6, 1834.—6t A. & R. McK.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c.
IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND

on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing

455 Acres,

40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury,

Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be Sold, at public auction,
On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,
ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,
A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.;
GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds;
All my Plantation Utensils;
Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

☞ N.B. Should the above tracts of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they *will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.*

M. B. LOCKE.
September 6, 1834. tds

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at **BUTCHERING,** in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

BECKWITH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

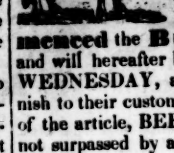
THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

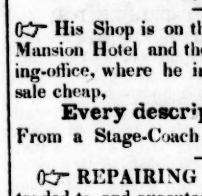
Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

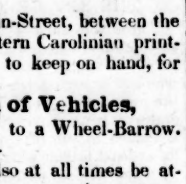
Cheap Beef, and Good!



The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have **commenced** the **Butchering Business,** and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.
Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf





Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

☞ His Shop is on the Main-Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he intends to keep on hand, for sale cheap,

Every description of Vehicles,

From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barrow.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

Charges moderate, and terms made easy.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834.—1y

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

Spring & Summer Fashions
FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.——B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

State of North Carolina:
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, 1834.

Esther Thomason,
vs.
Heirs at Law of Francis Williams, dec. } Sci. fa.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, for the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, C.C.C.
By D. MOCK, D.C.
September 13, 1834. 6t

Proposals for Publishing,
In the Town of Morganton, N.C.,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collision would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of everything but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....October 8.

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	57 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112½ a 125
Corn,	40 a 50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...September 30.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4½ a 5½
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 33
apple,	45 a 00	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	13¼ a 00	loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	60 a 75	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	140 a 000	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	500 a 550	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)....October 2.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	14 a 14½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	550a 650	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 12
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 000

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...September 12.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 700
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 3
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	60 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	10 a 15	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	1 a 125
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...September 6.

Bacon,	12 a 13	Flour, (N.Caro.)	000 a 0000
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam.mills)	900 a 1000
apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	10 a 13½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Whiskey,	40 a 50
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 120